## The National Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1883. VOL. XXIII.---NO. 253.

THREE CENTS

## FIXING FOR THE FRAY

New Jersey Republicans Nominate Judge Jonathan Dixon for Governor.

A Strong Platform Adopted by the Convention.

The Maryland Democrats Meet To-Day to Nominate a State Ticket.

Preparations for the Republican State Convention in New York.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18.-The republican delegates all arrived by 10 o'clock to-day. The contest started this morning where it left off last night. Judge Dixon is largely in the lead, although the friends of ex-Congressman Hill are many and are making an active can-vass in his behalf. A movement has just been started in favor of Secretary Frelinghuysen that promises to accomplish something. A dispatch was received half an hour ago from

dispatch was received half an hour ago from George Jones, of the New York Times, stating that Mr. Frelinghuysen would accept, and advising his nomination. There will be 644 delegates in the convention. Ex-Senator Hobart will call the body to order and William Waitor Phelps will be the temporary and probably also the permanent chairman. The platform will advocate a high tariff, will indorse the present national administration, oppose convict labor when it conflicts with skilled labor, and will strongly favor the taxation of railways after the manner of taxation of personal property.

ation of railways after the manner of taxation of personal property.

The delegates to the republican convention filed into the opera house at 12 o'clock. As they seated themselves it was learned that Hudson county in caucus had cast seventy-seven votes for Dixon and three for Hill, and that Essex county had a solid vote for Dixon. The Camden and Cumberland delegates were not in their seats when ex-Senator Hobart called the convention to order at 12:20. They called the convention to order at 12:20. They came in at 12:30. Congressman William Walter Phelps was made temporary chairman. He made a vigorous speech, in the course of which he attacked the Pennsylvania railway, and charged that corporation with defeating Frederick A. Potts in 1880, and said that the corporations had lost their influence, and that the suspicion that any man was under obligations to a corporation was the surest. means of his defeat. He did not think there would be any corporation interference in the present campaign, Mr. Phelps compared Abbett the democratic candidate, with Ah Sin, whose ways were dark and devious. He believed the sky was filled with harbingers of victory. There were no stalwarts or half breeds in New Jersey, but only republicans. He said, referring to the national situation, that the people last year wished ardently for republi-can defeat, because they wanted to punish the party. Now the people are ardently anxons for republican victory, because they have been punished themselves. He said, in continuation, that the people want protection, and no more tinkering with the tariff.

After appointing the regular committees for routine work, the convention adjourned until 2-30 with coarse indication that Indeed

until 2:30, with every indication that Judge Dixon will be the nominee. A 2:30 o'clock the convention re-assembled.

A 2:30 o'clock the convention re-assembled. Senator John Taylor was appointed permanent chairman. He made a short address, in which he related that the people paid no attention to political promises. It was action that swayed the multitude. He thought the signs of the times were all in favor of an aggressive campaign being successful. He had no sympathy for the aggressive campaign being successful. had no sympathy for the cowardly sentiment that discounted success.

The counties were then called for nomina-

tions. Atlantic county named Israel S. "the workingman's friend." Burlington Camdem, Cape May, and Cumberland had no nomination to make. Essex, amid much ap-plause, named Judge Jonathan Dixon. Hudson named Dixon. Mercer, after referring in high terms to Senator Taylor, seconded Dixon's nomination. Morris and Sussex named Hill, and Union said it desired to vote for Dixon as often as it could. Atlantic county announced that Mr. Adams had withdrawn his name.

was evident before the figures were footed up that Dixon was the choice, and, before an aunouncement of the result could be made, the chairman of the Morris county delegation moved that the nomination of Jonathan Dixon be made unanimous.

This was received with tremendous ap After the cheering had ceased, Chair man Taylor declared that Dixon was unan imously nominated for governor.

Before adjourning, the following state com

mittee was appointed : First congressional district, Charles Butts and Charles W. Starr; second district, Barton F. Horn and E. J. Anderson; third district, Chilion Robbins and Seth B. Ryder; fourth district, William A. Seiles and Ch. district, William A. Stiles and Charles A. Skillman; fifth district, John E. Miller and Skillman; fifth district, John E. Miller Henry W. Miller; sixth district, Joseph Munn and John D. Harrison; seventh trict, Judge William T. Hoffman and Col

The following is the platform : The republicans of New Jersey in convention assembled declare as follows:
 They realiting as to all questions of federal policy the doctrines eminerated by the last republican national convention.

2. That we cordially approve the wise and con servative course of President Arthur's administra ition.

3. That we congratulate the country upon the

3. That we congratulate the country upon the successful application of the principles of renuine civil service reform in the national administration and favor the adoption of the system in all branches of our state government.

4. We believe that the prosperity and happiness of our own people are of paramount importance, and therefore we insist upon a tariff so adjusted as to give full protection to home labor and industry, and sufficient to develop all resources of the country, and we shave such wise and proper state legislation as will protect homes labor from unfair competition.

5. That we demand such a prudent and economical administration of the affairs of the state as will make needless any direct state tax.

6. That we hold it to be one of the most imperative demands of the time that our system of state taxation should be so exactly equilated as to reach all corporations as well as all individuals. "All property to be taxed," in the language of the coastitution, "under general laws and by uniform rules, according to 18s true value." That we are opposed to all eneroschments of corporate power to the tents and we derived the energy of the cents of the tents and we derived the energy of the cents of the tents and we derived the energy of the cents of the tents and we derived the tents. ruses, according to its true value. That we are opposed to all encroachments of corporate power upon popular rights, and we demand that all monopolies which oppress the people and unfairly discriminate against their interests shall be curbed and restrained by proper legislation.

7. That we favor legislation looking toward the adequate protection and further development of our fisheries.

8. That we recommend the street of the contract of the

8. That we pledge to the candidate of this conion our earnest, hearty, and enthusiastic sur

Special Dispatch. Thenton, N. J., Sept. 18.—Judge Dixon has a splendid reputation as a jurist. He is a native of New Brunswick, N. J., though the Mannal biographer puts him down as a native of Liverpool, England. He was in early life in humble circumstances, and for years was the attendant of the father of expensions and the state of the father of expensions. ongressman Hardenburgh, of Jersey City Mr. Hardenburgh was a distinguished lawye in his time, and he encouraged attention or the part of the boy to literary pursuits, and finally sent the young man to college. Mr. Dixon entered upon the career of a lawyer, and by his finished forensic rhetoric, soon achieved a brilliant reputation at the Hudson county bar, at which he practiced. Six or seven years ago he was appointed to a seat upon the bench of the supreme court, and has since officiated in the judicial circuit which comprises Bergen and Passaic companies.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CONVEN-

TION. RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The attendance upon the republican state convention is not as large as usual. Among the prominent persons present are Senators Miller

and Lapham, Stephen B. French, John. T. Smyth, James W. Husted, and Congessmen Hiscock and Skinner. The state committee met at 8 o'clock this evening and adjourned until 10 o'clock this evening. It is alleged that an adjournment was taken in order to partake of further consultation in regard to the organization of the convention to-mor-

the organization of the convention to-morrow.

No programme for that organization is yet
indicated. The name most canvassed for the
temporary chairmanship is that of Senator
Warner Miller. Prominent republicans show
little desire to discuss the probable action
of the convention. The feeling seems to
be to permit the convention to take its
own course as to the ticket. The sentiment appears to favor the renomination
of the present state officers, but Ethan
Allen, of New York, is frequently spoken of
as secretary of state. The only actual candidate for treasurer seems to be Pliny T. Sexton, of Wayne county.

ton, of Wayne county.

Ex-Senator Platt telegraphed to-day cancel. Ex-Senator Platt telegraphed to-day cancel-ing his engagement for rooms. Chauncey M. Dopew, Whitelaw Reid, and George William Curtis are among the prominent delegates not expected. It is said a considerable portion of the New York city delegation will not be present. There is no reason to expect any strife. It is thought the convention will fin-ish its work promptly to-morrow night.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC CON-VENTION.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Delegates from most of the eastern shore counties to the democratic state convention, which meets here tomorrow, arrived this morning, and trains tomorrow, arrived this morning and trains to-night brought many of the delegates from all other counties. Among the delegates are some of the most prominent and able men of the party, including ex-Gov. Philips, Francis Thomas, of Talbot, ex-Gov. John Lee Car-Thomas, of Taibot, ex-Gov. John Lee Car-roll, of Howard, State Senator Edward Lloyd, and others. Ex-Gov. Bowie and ex-Gov. Groome are also present to counsel and ad-vise. The indications to-night are that Hon. Robert McLane, of this city, will be nomi-nated for governor on the first ballot if he does not decline a nomination before the convention meets at noon to-morrow, and that Charles B. Roberts, of Carroll, will receive the nomination for attorney general. For comptroller there will be a spirited contest between Le Compte, of Dorchester, and Turner, of Talbot. The friends of Gov. Hamilton have given up the contest for his renomination.

Special Dispatch. BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—A special from Den-ton, Caroline county, says: The republicans met in convention here to-day and were called to order by D. H. Straughn, James Boss president. Zadok P. Wharton, Henry A. Godfrey, Peter M. Hancock, and Robert Gillett were elected delegates to the state convention. After a stormy debate the convention adjourned to Oct. 2 without nomi-nating a county ticket. It is probable a fusion ticket, composed of republicans and dissatisfied democrats will be nominated.

FLAMES IN NEW YORK.

Several Firemen Overcome by the Sn and Taken to the Hospitals.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 .- At 6:45 this evening fire broke out in the basement of Nos. 537 and 539 Broadway. The basement and the floor above were occupied by Helman & Herman, wholesale dealers in fine underwear. The store had been closed when the fire was discovered. The building runs through to Mercer street. The firemen had much difficulty in getting at the flames. They finally broke through the iron shutters and vault lights, but too late to

The losses were estimated as follows: Hell-man & Herman, furnishing goods, \$250,000; William Knowlton & Sons, straw goods, \$75,000; Sodecks & Bros., clothiors, \$100,000; A. Goldberg & Sons, \$100,000; D. L. Newberg & Sons, Sons, clothiers, No. 541 Broadway, \$150,000; Forsch, Enger & Co., hats, also No. 541, \$50,-000. Several firemen were overcome by the smoke, and taken to hospitals. The buildings belong to the Gilsey and Beekman estates. They stand on the site of Barnum's old museum, which was burned down. They are damaged to the extent of \$100,000.

## Killed by His Son in Law.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 18 .- Philip Sellers, aged 57, met a singular death in West Baltimore to-night. George Brown, a young man, Sellers's son in law, called at Sellers's house in an intoxicated condition, and entering the dining room, where the family were at tea, said to Mr. Sellers, "I demand to see who is the stronger Mr. Sellers rose and grasped him of us two." Mr. Seliers rose and grasped him by the throat. The men then locked arms, and a wrestling match en-sued, ending in Sellers being thrown violently to the floor, his head strik-ing heavily on a board. Death ensued in five minutes. Brown was arrested on a ordered to be made to-morrow.

Thieves in Limbo.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.-The five men, James Logue, Samuel Torrence, Lewis Free man, alias Edwards; Frank Starr, and Daniel Buck, alias "Big Buck," Donnelly, who were arrested yesterday on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the jew-elry manufactory of Joseph Koons were arraigned for a hearing at the central station this afternoon. After hearing testimony the prisoners were held in \$2,000 ball each for a further hearing next Monday.

Charlie McComas Found. FORT SCOTT, KAN., Sept. 18 .- Private dispatches received here to-night from reliable ources at Silver City, N. M., by the Hon. E. F. Ware announce the finding of Charlie McComps, the little son of Judge and Mrs. Arizona some months ago, and report him good health. The parties who have him claim the \$15,000 reward, which will be paid. No particulars as to his recovery are given.

The War in Rates at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 .- In the war of passenger ates between Chicago and Louisville this morning the Panhaudle opened with a rate of \$1.50, which the Marion route (the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago) at once met. It is said that the scalpers are selling at \$4, and as the Panhandle professes to be fighting against allowing commissions to the scalpers, it will probably drop to that figure.

Grant and Conkling. Sr. PAUL, Sept. 18.—Gen. Grant and William M. Evarts passed through here on their return from the Northern Pacific opening. Gen. Grant was driven to Fort Snelling, and during an interview he is credited with stating that he has never came out in favor of Conkling for president as reported, but he would like to see Conkling get it. They left this afternoon for Chicago.

An Unexpected Drop.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.-Much surprise was anifested among newspaper men this mornng upon reading in flaming red letters upon the margin of the first page of the New York Times that henceforth that paper would be Times that henceforth that paper would be sold for two cents. The previous price was four cents.

Died from His Wound. WHITE HALL, N. Y., Sept. 18.-William Hanlan, the telephone line constructor, who was shot near Smith's basin late yesterday afternoon by Thomas Gallagher, died at 7:30 o'clock this morning. Gallagher has not been

captured as yet. Pierce Declines. Boston, Sept. 18.—Henry L. Pierce has written a letter declining to be a candidate for governor before the republican convention

to-morrow. It creates great surprise.

No Hope that Another Expedition Could Reach Them This Season.

Speculations by Old Arctic Navigators as to the Present Whereabouts of the Party.

The Powhatan to be Ordered to Bring the Proteus Party Home.

Unless something of miraculous import turns up to interfere with the carrying out of the plan agreed upon by Secretaries Chandler and Lincoln last evening the commanders of the Powhatan and Yantic will be telegraphed to-day to sail for home at once with the rescued Greely relief party. The secrethe rescued Greely relief party. The secretary of the navy and the secretary of war were reluctant to say that it would be useless to send out another relief party this fall, but the weight of testimony to that effect is overwhelming, and they are forced to the conclusion that it would be foolhardy to attempt a rescue before next year. Under the most favorable conditions a vessel might reach Upernavik, but it could go no further north. Upernavik is about 700 miles from Littleton's island and about 1,000 miles south of the Greely station, on the Lady Franklin bay. This stretch of water and Franklin bay. This stretch of water and land is impassable for boat or sledge after the first of October, and oftentimes after the first

of September.

Dr. Bessels stated yesterday, for the information of the inquiring minds at the head of the navy and war departments, that the Arctic night begins at Upernavik about the middle of October and continues for not less than this days. One thought of Parther. than thirty days. One thousand miles farther northward, at a point within eight or nine degrees of the north pole, the Arctic night lasts three or four months or more. The best a new relief expedition could do would be to plunge into the Arctic night and wait for Arctic anymore to resume night and wait for Arctic summer to resume the journey. An expedition starting from Newfoundland late next spring can reach the objective point almost as quickly, and certainly in better condition than one leav-ing now, according to the belief of Arctic

navigators and scientific men. navigators and scientific men.

The inquiry entered into at the navy and war departments has developed numberless theories. There is endless speculation as to the fate of Lieut Greely and his companions. When last heard from two years ago, the party numbered twenty-two whites and three Esquimaux. Provisions enough were left at the station in Franklin bay to last the party for two or three vers lower. Of course nefor two or three years longer. Of course no-body can tell to a certainty that the Greely party is within reach of that point, or where it is, or what may be its condition at the present time.

In evolving theories nearly everybody as-sumes that Lieut Greely made his way south to Littleton's island, and that on arriving there he learned that the Proteus had been there he learned that the Proteus had been crushed in an ice pack, and that its crew had gone in homeward direction. The element of uncertainty as to what would be her course upon hearing this unpleasant piece of news opens a field for conjecture that is being cultivated industriously by all who know, or think they know, anything about Polar probabilities.

they know, anything about Folar probabili-ties.

One theory is that the lieutenant turned right about face and returned to the station, distant only 280 miles as the crow flies, as the safest and best way out of the difficulty. Those who hold to this idea insist that he would do this because it would be the sensible thing to do, as he had supplies enough to last nother year or two years if necessary. friends say he is a man of prudence and of determination, and that he would rather brave the rigors of another winter under the pole than expose his men to unnecessary danger. They say that he would have abundant time to get back after learning of the disaster that had befallen the Proten before the beginning of the long Arctic night and that he is now snugly ensconced in winter quarters prepared to make the best of it—and take it coolly. This is the most hopeful view that can possibly be taken of the situation. and it is a view that many will cling to until ey have definite information.

Another theory is that the Greely party

put right off after the Proteus people, and that they are either lost in Melville bay or else safe at Upernavik. If they are lost a relief expedition can do them no good, and it they are at Upernavik they can get along until next year. A relief vessel could not bring them home even if it could get that far north, which many regard as exceedingly doubtful. Those who hold to the theory that Lieut. Greely followed the example of the retreating Lieut. Garlington are strengthened in their belief that y a knowledge of human nature which lead them to think that the members of the party are desperately homesick by this time, and that they would not hesitate to endure any danger and hardships to get back. They feel a conviction that urged by a sentiment so powerful the exiles would push south from Littleton's label. tleton's island and through Smith sound and Melville bay for Upernavik prepared to make that port or die trying. As the Greely party was due in the vicinity of Littleton's island, or Cape Sabins, when the relief people pulled out panic stricken for a point nearer home base, it is possible, assuming the last described to be correct, that Lieut. Greely was not more than two or three days or a week b hind the Garlington fugitives from possible calamity. If this should turn out to be so, the gentleman in command of the relief expedition will appear in a pitiable plight. Still another theory is that the Greely party waited at or about Cape Sabin as long

as it was safe in the hope that another vessel would reach them before the waters became impassable, and that they will winter on the spot, having taken the precaution to bring along a sufficiency of provisions. Without supplies of their own the explorers could not hope to pass a winter in that frozen quarter, as the few Esquimaux who manage to exist there lay in barely enough provisions to do themselves through winter. They have no surplus at the end of a season. The only reason why the party would prefer going into winter quarters there to returning to Franklin bay would be that it is about three hundred miles nearer God's country, an important consideration sometimes.

A gloomy conviction is entertained in many quarters that Lieut. Greely and his companquarters that Licut. Greely and his companions are lost. The authorities do not encourage this sort of talk, but the talk
goes on just the same. The party may
have gone northward from Franklin bay
on an exploring expedition and never
returned; they may have succumbed
to the hardships of successive winters
in the region of eternal ice, or they may have
been lost this year or hast year in making
the voyage from Franklin bay to Littleton's the voyage from Franklin bay to Littleton's island. A dozen fatal contingencies may have arisen, and the theory is sturdily adhered to by quite a number whose opinions are not without weight that the party will never return. One strong reason they have for thinking that way is the failure of any of the men to show up when the Proteus poked her prow into Littleton bay. It is only natural that there should be gloomy forebodings on this score, but it does not fol-low that there is anything in them.

In discussing the situation with Secretaries

Chandler and Lincoln the gentlemen whose views have been solicited during the past few days have made frequent sug-restions as to the policy that ought to grovern future relief expeditions. Beasels auggests that two vessels start up Baffin's sea next summer, skirting both

FAR IN THE FROZEN NORTH.

shores, and making their way toward Franklan bay, taking in every point on the zoute where information might be obtained. Mr. Ford, of the New York Tribune, advises the sending of two vessels, one to go directly north and the other to skirt the Greenland shere north of Upernavik. The practicability of sending an expedition around the east coast of Greenland and attempting to reach coast of Greenland and attempting to reach Greely station from the north has been sug-gested, but the plan at this stage finds few advocates. The voyage has never been made, but Jan Mayer and a number of German and Danish navigators have sailed within a very few degrees of the pole by taking the water between Spitzbergen and Greenland, and it is stoutly maintained that there is an open sea to the north and west of their voirt. The to the north and west of that point. The wrecks that line the shores of Baffin's sea, Melville bay, Smith's sound, Kane's bay, and Melville bay, Smith's sound, Kane's bay, and Kennedy's channel, by which several names the channel through which the ice of the whole Arctic ocean north of the American continent finds its way south, attest the danger of that route, and a study of this subject may suggest a better way of reaching Franklin bay than that which the past two expeditions have failed to traverse. This, however, is speculation, pure and simple.

The authorities are not disposed to pre-The authorities are not disposed to pre-

udge Lieut, Garlington and his associates. The lieutenant has loudly demanded that there be a suspension of popular condemnation until he can be heard, and the justice of his de-mand is recognized. He may be able to give a satisfactory explanation, and clear himself a satisfactory explanation, and clear himself of the suspicion that finds lodgment in so many minds that he beat an ignominous retreat at a time when duty demanded that he remain in the far north until the arrival of the Yantic. The log of the Protous, which was published in the New York Herald yesterday, is somewhat misty on certain points. The entries made July 26 and 27 indicate a settled purpose to stay on Littleton's island and wait for the Yantic. The next day, according to the log, they loaded and launched boats and started away at 5 o'clock in the morning. started away at 5 o'clock in the morning. No cause for this sudden change of programme is given, and it is not certain that the crew did not mutiny and force the officers to acquiesce in the plan of retreat. This is one of the important points to be cleared up.

THE FEVER AT GUAYMAS.

A Copious Rain Hailed as a Blessing-The Situation Terrible.

GUYAMAS, MEX., Sept. 18 .- A copious rain fell here last night clearing the air and bringing the thermometer down to 84°. The people look upon it as the greatest blessing, as it will prevent the spread of the yellow fever. Eight deaths were reported to-day. The prefect of Hernandez has issued orders that no bodies shall be buried until pronounced dead by the physicians, after which they are to be retained in the dead house three hours before interment. Quite a number of Americans and other foreigners have died, but at present it is impossible to learn their names.

Gen. Cobb is here devoting himself to those who have applied for relief. Advices from Hermosillo state that yellow fever is still raging badly at that point. ing the thermometer down to 84°. The peo-

Hermosillo state that yellow fever is still raging badly at that point.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—H. Bernhardt, a merchant of Guaymas, has arrived here. He says the causes of the disease will be dissipated with the first rains. The fever appears there every summer and no one feared it. The violence of the fever this year is due to want of rain. The physicians increased the evil by declaring the disease yellow fever. This created such a seare that the people lay down and died like sheep, and from that moment the only business done was a lively trade in coffins. The most of those who died were of the peorer classes, who were unable, owing to the scarcity of food, to obtain a proper nourishment. Many of the sufferers drank cold liquors, which induced congestion of the brain and almost immediate death. immediate death. Another Guaymas merchant says the condition of things there is terrible, and the tele-

grams from there convey but little idea of the horrors daily taking place. A Methodist Minister Attempts to Kill

His Wife and Himself. NEW YORK, Sept. 18.-James Kemlo, Methodist minister of Newark, N. J., to-day made a determined attempt to kill his wife Frances, and then take his own life. The couple visited the clergyman's mother in Brooklyn, and while alone quarreled, when, as it appears, the man drove a large butcher knife into his wife's throat, and then drawing the weapon over his own throat, jumped out of the window of the room which is on the fourth floor of the building. Both were taken to a hospital, but it is thought that either can survive.

A White-Black Scare in Texas GALVESTON, Sept. 18 .- A dispatch to the News from Longview says: Last night was one of feverish excitement, but nothing unusual occurred. Nearly all the whites are outspoken in the Belief that there is no danger. Business was resumed to-day. Whites and blacks are again mixing without restraint. The blame for the panic is laid to a few scalawag negroes and a small number of easily

Cranberry Pickers on a Strike.

WATEFORED, N. J., Sept. 18.—About one hundred and fifty cranberry pickers, com-posed principally of Italians and residents of this vicinity, struck for an increase of 25 per cent. yesterday in the extensive bogs of E. Z. Collings, of Camden, located near village. After considerable trouble strikers accepted an increase of 20 per cent, and resumed work. Other strikes re looked for in the neighborhood,

The Civil Service and the Mahone Letter The attention of Judge Thoman, of the civil service commission, was called to the socalled Mahone circular last evening by an associated press reporter, and he was asked what the commission would do about it, if anything. It does not appear by the report that his attention was also called to the fact that the letter was an old one, written more than a year ago : that it had been published without date; that radical changes had been made in it to suit the purposes of those who had made it public, and that it never in any was slluded to political assessments. Judge Tho man is reported to have said that: any way

"As far as it is within the power of the commission to see that the provisions of the civil service law are strictly adhered to, it is their purpose to do so. I have no hesitancy in saying that, to assess dues upon clorks and employes of the government for the purpose of maintaining a political organization in this city, or of aiding political organization in the city or organization in the city organization in the cal parties in states, is an absolute violation of sections 11 and 14 of the civil service act Whether a circular demanding money of them comes from a United States senator, a member of congress, or a department clork, its author should be dealt with in a manner that would show that the law is not a collection of meaningless words. It is undoubtedly the duty of the head of each executive department to assist the commission in seeing that the law is vindicated, and I have no doubt they will.

Mr. Dauphin's Mail.

It was stated yesterday on good authority hat the treasury department has sent, or will send, a bank examiner to New Orleans to acquaint himself with all of the facts in con-nection with the New Orleans National bank, o which the mail of the Louisiana Lotter company is being sent, and report at the earliest moment.

The Weather To-Day.
Slightly warmer, fair or day, preceded by Roll wins in Virginia, mathematics woutheast winds, tower

Yesterday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 60,87;11 a. m., 60.1% 3 p. m., 62.2°; 7 p. m., 62.4°; 11 p. m. 62.2°; COURTESY TO THE COREANS.

President Arthur Receives the Oriental Embassy, and Bids Them Welcome.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The Corean embassy vas received at the Fifth avenue hotel this morning by President Arthur. Prince Min Yong Ik made an address upon being presented, which was replied to by the President. The embassy consisted of Chief Minister Min Yong Ik, Vice Minister Hong Gong Sik, and So Koang Pam, the secretary of the legation.

through religious ceremonies in their rooms, and passing through the hall to the reception room, they performed the oriental salaam. In the reception room with the President were Secretary Frelinghuysen, Assistant Secretary of State Davis, Lieut, T. B. N. Mason, Ensign Faulke, and Private Secretary John Chew. The guests of the hotel and others assembled in the hall. Chief Minister Min Yong Ik, addressing the President through his secretary and interpreter, Mr. Lowell, said: "We, Min Yong Ik and Hong Gong Sik, are present in person to address your excellency, the President of the United States of America. Together we have come to your excellency as the representatives of the government of Tah Chosun. We desire to convey to your excellency from our hearts our sincere wishes for the health and welfare of your excellency, and of the people of the United States. The people of our countries having entered into friendly feelings with each other, and having both on our side and yours bound themselves mutually to continue these happy relations we near that the need and passing through the hall to the reception yours bound themselves mutually to continue these happy relations, we pray that the peo-ple of both our lands may live forever with-out change in peace and happiness. We beg to offer to your excellency two official papers from our government. The first is a reply to your excellency from his majesty the king of Tab. Chang. The second is over letter of Tah Chosun. The second is our letter of credentials, which we herewith ask lerve to

When these documents were handed to the President he said: "Mr. Minister and Vice Minister: It gives me much pleasure to receive you as representatives of the king of Tah Chosun. I bid you a cordial welcome. We are not ignorant of your beautiful peninsular country, with its surrounding islands, or of their productions or of the industries of your people, who in population number more than twice that of the United States when they became an independent nation. The ocean which intervenes between our respective density has been seen of the intervenes. tive domains has, by means of the introduc-tion of steam navigating, become a highway of convenient and safe intercourse. You are our neighbors. The United States, from its geographical position, is of all others the nation with which the orientals should cultivate friendship and a commerce which will prove to them and to us alike beneficial and profitable, and which must constantly increase. This republic, while conscious of its power, of its wealth, and of its resources, seeks, as our history shows, no dominion or control over other nationalities and no acquisition of their territory, but does seek to give and receive the beuefits of friendly relations and of a reciprocal and honest commerce. We know that you can be of benefit to usrand we think that when you of benefit to usy and we think that when you become familiar with the improvement we have made in agricultural implements and processes and in the mechanical arts generally you will be satisfied that we can give you a fair return for the benefits you may confer on us, and it may be that in our system of education and in our laws you will discover something that you will be glad to adopt. It was fit and becoming that you should have made with us your first treaty of intercourse, amity, and coming that you should have made with us your first treaty of intercourse, amity, and commerce. You will be so good as to present to your king my respectful regards, and to express to him my gratification and that of our people that he should have seen proper to honor us by the visit of this embassy. I trust that while you are in our country you will have health and enjoyment. It will be the purpose of our government and people so to receive you that you shall carry home with to receive you that you shall carry home with

The minister and vice minister were then scorted to their apartments by their suite

Racing for \$100,000.

Cunton Commercial Advertiser On the twenty-seventh of July, the day be ore their failure, the Shaws represented to the banking house of Fogg & Co., of Boston that they were in a prosperous and solvent \$100,000 cash. On the twenty-eighth-the very next day-their assignment was recorded or the st day—their assignment was recorded in the St. Lawrence country clerk's office in this village. By some means the sharp sighted lawyers of Fogg & Co. discovered that there was a legal defect in the deed of assignment, and took measures to procure an record in our county clerk's office, the Hon.
W. P. Cantwell, of Malone, came to Canton
on Saturday last by the noon train, accompanied by Mr. Fogg. It appears that the
Shaw Brothers had also discovered the defect
in their assignment, and had executed a new one, which was being conveyed to Canton for record by Thomas J. Kennedy, a young law clerk of Boston, who happened to be on the same train. The parties were acquainted, but for some reason seem to have been mutually suspicious of each other, and each determined, upon the arrival of the train at determined, upon the arrival of the train at Canton, to outwit the other, and be first at the clerk's office if possible. The result was an exciting race, which in some of its features bordered on the ludierous. Under Sheriff Bailey had been notified by Mr. Cantwell to meet him at the depot, and was on hand when the train stopped. The attachment papers were placed in his hands by Mr. C., who told him to make the best possible time to the clerk's office. He got started while young Kennedy was inquiring the way, but he was oon overtaken and passed, and, seeing that the young man was too fleet for him, he stopped a gentleman whom he met driving a fast horse to a baggy, turned him about in a jiffy, jumped in, and drove to the clerk's office at full speed, arriving there a little in advance of Kennedy, who ran all the way. In the meantime Mr. Cantwell had secured the aid of a horse and buggy, and reached his office a little behind Kennedy.

The race had been won by the attornoys of Fogg & Co., Mr. Bailey having delivered the attachment papers to the clerk before the arrival of the amended assignment. But, after all, Kennedy found a defect in the at-tachment, and so got his paper on file forty-five minutes before the others could be amended. The result of all these haps and mishaps will doubtless be a long and interesting litigation in the court.

A Mad Cat.

Saturday evening, says an Atlanta (Ga.) paper, a fine Maltese cat strayed into the store of Mr. Ellis, on Houston street. It made itself quite at home, and was fondled by Mr. Ellis with some degree of pleasure, as he needed a rat exterminator. He locked the eat up in the store, where it remained until Monday morning. The cat followed Mr. Ellis to his house, and while he was making a change of clothing it purred against his leg affectionately. Becoming too demonstrative, Mrs. Ellis pushed it out into another room. After a while Mrs. Ellis opened the door, when the cat rushed in and, seizing Mr. Ellis by the big toe, held on tenaciously and only let go when pulled off, scraping of all the flesh of the kee. As the cat was run out it seized Miss Winnie Ellis by the calf of the log, biting out a mouthful of flesh. It then ran out where stood a six-year-old negro child, whom it threw down and lacerated in a frightful manner before it was driven off, when it was made the house and suit dos. when it ran under the house and spit defi-ance at its pursuers. A shotgun was called into requisition, when the animal was shot to death. The child is dying from laceration, while Mr. Ellis and daughter are not only in great pain, but suffering the horrors of prob-sile by dropholis.

## BEHIND THE BARS.

O'Donnell, the Murderer of Carey, Secure in Milbank Prison

He is Carried Before the Bow Street Police Court for Examination,

Before the presentation the embassy went But is Remanded for a Hearing Until Next Week.

> McDermott Released from the Liverpool Jail-European News Notes.

LONDON, Sept. 18 .- O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey, was landed at Southampton at 9 o'clock this morning, and was placed on board the train for London. The train arrived at Vauxhall at noon, where the prisoner was met by a large force of police and escorted to the prison van. He was then, under escort of the police driven to Millbank

O'Donnell was taken from the steamer

Athenian when three miles off Southampton by the police tug and brought to the cattle sheds at the end of the quay. The detectives kept their movements so secret that but few persons were aware of the landing, and with persons were aware of the landing, and with the exception of the police there were not a dezen people present to witness it. The quay was closed to the public, and the local police guarded the gangway. A large detachment of London police surrounded O'Donnell and his party as they landed. A police inspector and some detectives had the immediate per-sonal charge of the prisoner, who was not handcuffed, and who obeyed the orders of his guardians with alacrity. As soon as it became publicly known that O'Donnell had landed a rush was made by the crowd along the neighrush was made by the crowd along the neighboring quays, but the measures taken by the police were so excel-it that the public obtained only a distant view of the party. When his baggage had been landed the prisoner was conducted to the rear of the sheds, where a locomotive and two cars were in watriage, police filling the remaing seats. The train was then rapidly driven along the dock sidings until it reached the depot, where it was learned that there would be a delay of a half hour. In view of this the train was run on a siding some distance along the main line to avoid the public, where it awaited the de-parture of the mail train for London, to which it was attached. The final start was made at 10 a'clock, the trip being accom-plished without incident. O'Donnell maintained a cheerful demeanor and talked freely, but without reference to the crime with which he is charged.

It has transpired that O'Donnell, after shooting Carey, said: "Shake hands, Mrs. Carey, I had to do it;" not "I did not do it,"

as was at first reported.

It is stated that the crown has engaged the services of Mr. Poland, who has already appeared in the Irish state trials, to prosecute O'Donnell. Everything indicates that the trial, which will take place in November, will be a memorable one. will be a memorable on

Will be a memorable one.

It is understood that Mrs. Carey has effered evidence of a most astounding nature, which she declares will clear her husband's character. She has handed letters to the authorities which include the correspondence of a

member of parliament.

The Irish Tisses, of Dublin, says it is certain that the police had warning that an attempt to rescue O'Donnell would be made by a "forlorn hope," composed of Fenians of London, Liverpool, and Manchester. This desperate enterprise was not carried out, however, with the presentions the second of the properties. ever, owing to the precautions taken by the authorities.

The Vauxhall depot was strongly held by the police this morning, only railway passengers and newspaper reporters being allowed to pass their barriers. The train with O'Donnell on board arrived at the depot at 12:15 o'clock. The presence of the large body of police attracted the attention of the public, and the news spread rapidly throughout the streets that O'Donnell had arrived, a large growd gathering to get a view of him. On alighting from the train O'Donnell was imediately surrounded by an impenetrable ring of police. The spectators made a rush to gain a view of the prisoner, but the police were too alert, and only an occasional glimpso of the captive was obtainable. O'Donnell at first appeared to be nervous and stepped off the train somewhat hesitatingly, surveying the scene before him. He soon, however, drew himself up erect, and descended the stairway more boldly. Outside of the station, while the prisoner was entering the van, a few that there was a legal users to procure an assignment, and took measures to procure an attachment against the property of the Shaw Brothers in this vicinity. For the purpose of putting a notice of such an attachment on putting a notice of such an attachment on putting a notice of such an attachment on more boldly. Outside of the prisoner was entering the van, a few roughs attempted to raise a cheer, which was placed inside the van, behind which followed as ab filled with officers. The procession then a cab filled with officers. The procession then started, mounted police encircling the van. A few hisses and cheers were again raised, but the crowd generally was apathetic. On arriving at Millbank the deputy governor of the prison received the prisoner, who was forthwith placed in a cell. Subsequently he was visited by Police Superintendent Will-iamson. O'Donnell appears more depressed since his incarceration in jail.

o'Donuell was brought to How street police court this afternoon. He was closely guarded by mounted police and passed through the streets at a rapid pace. On arriving at court he was immediately placed in the dock. Mr. Frederick Flowers was the presiding magistrate. Mr. Polical appears for the crown trate. Mr. Poland appeared for the crown and stated that the prisoner was charged with murder upon the high seas within the jurisdiction of the admiralty of England and of this court. The witnesses for the crown had not yet arrived in England, as it was not deemed advisable to bring them on the same essel with the prisoner.

Mr. Poland asked that the prisoner be re-

manded for a week and stated that he would probably at the expiration of that time again ask a short remand, as he believed the wit-

nesses would by that time have arrived, and he would be able to begin the case.

Mr. Flowers accordingly remanded the prisoner until Tuesday next. During the hearing O'Donnell was permitted to sit in the dock. He manifested great interest in proceedings and maintained a firm and re-spectful demeanor.

The prisoner gave his name at Bow street

as Patrick O'Donnell, though he is described in the charge sheet as "Michael O'Donnell, puddler, of Gadoure, county Donegal, Ireand." He will have able counsel, as steps are being taken by his friends to secure the serving of a well known Irish member of Par-

The police have been very active in the nationalist quarters of London to-day making inquiries as to O'Donnell's connection with Irish secret societies.

A dinner was given here this evening by Mr. Henry F. Gillig, the American banker, in honor of ex-Postmaster General James and ex-Mayor Grace, of New York. Many leading Americans and Englishmen were present. Consul General Morritt responded to toasts in honor of Queen Victoria and President Arthur. Mr. James, in responding to a toast, took occasion to speak of the improvement in the postal facilities between America and

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18 .- James McDermott, LIVERPOOL, Sopt. 18.—James McDermott, who left Brooklyn recently for England, and who has been examined three times before a stipendiary justice on a charge of conspiracy to murder public efficials in connection with the dynamite party, was again brought before the court to-day and was discharged, the evi-dence against him being deemed insufficient.

When McDermott was brought before the court this morning the counsel for the prose-cution stated that, after careful consideration of the case, he had decided to offer no further e, whereupon the court ordered the re-

lease of the prisoner.